

LIGHT ON THE BIBLE.

REWARDS OF EXPLORERS AND EXCAVATORS.

Valuable Testimony to the Truth of Scripture from Baby-lon and Assyria.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

A few years ago I wrote for the columns of the DISPATCH an account of the remarkable discoveries in Assyria and Babylon, and now I shall continue the series of articles which was then begun. During the last four years explorers and excavators have been busy, and their search has been fruitfully rewarded. New cities have been unearthed and hundreds of inscribed tablets, seals, and cylinders have been found, and as their strange-looking signs are translated they tell a story that is truly wonderful. In fact, the entire account of Assyrian and Babylonian discovery is one of the most charming romances of modern literature. It is thought strange indeed that these two nations, who occupied the birth-land of Abraham (Chaldea) and who, persecuted and finally enslaved the neighboring Israelites, should rise at this late date to declare that the Bible of their old enemies is trustworthy and true.

GRAVE-YARD OF EMPIRES.

To those unfamiliar with the recent eastern discoveries, let it be said, that during the present century the land lying between the Tigris and the Euphrates has proven to be the grave-yard of two mighty empires, viz., the Assyrian and the Babylonian. The former ended with the fall of its capital, Nineveh, in 606 B. C.; the latter with the destruction of Babylon in 538 B. C. The two kingdoms were thought to have been blotted from the face of the earth, but during recent years they have burst their prison-doors and come forth to tell their own story. Hundreds of cities have been unearthed with their ornate, bearded buildings, monuments, and tablets, and the inscriptions upon them have been translated.

Many cities yet lie almost untouched, waiting for the spade of the excavator, and the work of exploration is now in its infancy. Every day some new disclosure is made and scholars are kept on tiptoe of expectation.

The chief point of interest about these discoveries is the light which they cast upon Old Testament history, and this paper will mention several Scripture passages which have thus been illumined and confirmed.

UR OF THE CHALDEES.

The Bible student remembers that the city where Abraham was born and spent his boyhood days, and from which he was lured by the Divine promise, was "Ur of the Chaldees." This city has been found and excavated. Temples and other buildings have been unearthed and their inscriptions have been translated. The manner of this discovery was as follows: For many years the attention of travellers has been attracted to mounds of ruins on the west side of the Euphrates, but not until recently has any explorer boldly struck his spade deep into these mounds and unearthed their long-buried secrets. From these reburied remains comes the information that they mark the birth-place of the old patriarch. This city where Abraham spent his youthful days is revealed as enclosed in walls of oval shape and filled with a large population. In Abraham's day it was a great commercial centre and the capital of the mighty Chaldean empire. Idolatry of the vilest kind, attended by all forms of magic and witchcraft, reigned supreme, and in such poisonous atmosphere the future friend of God, the father of the Hebrew nation, received his boyish impressions and grew up to youth and manhood. At the ruins of Ur about one hundred business tablets have been unearthed, and their description of the commercial life of the city explains the remarkable business talent displayed by Abraham in his later life. The Bible represents him as very wealthy in cattle and gold, and his transaction with Ephron, the Hittite, at Hebron (by which he secured the cave of Macpelah) shows his skill in the arts of trade. Think of reading to-day business communications written in his time, and some of which possibly fell under the very eye of the youthful Abraham!

Other tablets discovered at Ur tell of how the land around the city was irrigated by canals and protected by dikes.

The very name "Abram" has been found among the inscriptions as the name of a court officer of a king who ruled over this territory several centuries later.

Another tablet contains a business contract, one of the witnesses being "Abu, son of Ismael"—the father of Abuha bearing here the same name as Abraham's son (Ishmael).

SARGON, KING OF ASSYRIA.

Isaiah xxi., 1, reads as follows: "In the year that Tartan came to Ashdod (when Sargon, the King of Assyria, sent him) and fought against Ashdod and took it, etc." Until the present century this was the only mention in any history of the name of Sargon as a King of Assyria. The strange absence of this name in history caused many critics to discredit the Scripture record and to affirm that no such person as Sargon ever ruled over Assyria. If he was a real character, said they, "then some of the lists of Assyrian kings written by Greek or Latin historians would contain his name." Such was their defiant claim, and friends of the Bible had no opposing testimony to offer.

But within recent years a strange thing has happened. A French archaeologist, M. Botta by name, while excavating one day at Kouynjik, the site of ancient Nineveh, heard something which stirred his curiosity and caused him to strike his spade into a new spot of earth. A visitor to his camp told him of some peculiar-looking mounds at the village of Khorsabad, and thither M. Botta sent a force of excavators. So successful was their search that M. Botta transferred his entire force to the place and went eagerly to work. One day a spade touched a stone, which soon proved to be a part of a building, and in a short while M. Botta was walking in an immense subterranean palace, which exhibited a rare and splendid type of architecture and ornamentation and covered the vast area of twenty-five acres. But his greatest surprise was still lying in the future. The truth of the Bible inscriptions on the walls he learned that he was within the palace of Sargon, King of Assyria. Let the reader imagine what must have been Botta's emotions as this wonderful confirmation of Holy Writ burst upon his astonished gaze.

Upon the walls of the palace were fastened slabs which were engraved with mythological figures, battle scenes, processions, and similar things. Along the middle of these slabs, and also at the back, were long lines of Assyrian writing explaining the surrounding pictures and also recounting other events of Sargon's career. The inscriptions disclosed the fact that Sargon's reign lasted fifteen years and marked one of the most splendid periods of Assyrian history.

ATTACK ON ASHDOD.

But not only is the real existence of Sargon confirmed, but the very attack against Ashdod, which is mentioned in the passage of Isaiah quoted above, is described in detail by Sargon in one of his inscriptions. His account, which corroborates and supplements the statement

of Scripture, reads: "In my ninth expedition to the land beside the great sea (Mediterranean), I went to Philistia and Ashdod, Azuri, King of Ashdod, hardened his heart not to bring tribute, etc. The people of Philistia, Judah, Edom, and Moab, dwelling beside the sea, whose duty it was to bring tribute and presents to me, my Lord (the great Assyrian deity), were speaking treason."

Verse three of this same twentieth chapter of Isaiah mentions that in this campaign the aid of Egypt and Ethiopia was sought. It reads: "And they shall be afraid and ashamed of Ethiopia, their expectation, and of Egypt, their glory." Now what testimony has Sargon to offer concerning this dependence? His inscription reads: "The people and their evil chiefs carried their presents unto Pharaoh, King of Egypt, and besought his alliance to fight against me." The full record of Sargon is too lengthy to be given here. Suffice it to say that the other portion thoroughly corroborate the Old Testament account.

SENNACHERIB.

The next famous Assyrian King is Sennacherib, and around his person eastern discovery has thrown a peculiar light. His palace with its sculptures and inscriptions has been found by M. Botta at the site of ancient Nineveh. It was at this spot that M. Botta was excavating when he was called to the mound, under which was found the immense palace of Sargon. This King Sennacherib, about whom so much is said in II. Kings and II. Chronicles, has left upon the walls of his palace a full account of his dealings with the Hebrews. Not only does he repeat, and therefore confirm much that the Old Testament tells us, but he offers also new testimony, which throws important light upon Bible passages previously obscure and apparently inaccurate.

Let the reader turn to II. Kings xviii., 13, and he will find these words: "In the fourteenth year of King Hezekiah, King of Assyria, came up against him all the fenced cities of Judah and took them." Then follows a long account of this campaign.

The cause for the invasion was as follows: Hezekiah, King of Judah, was at this time linked with Sennacherib, King of Assyria, by a treaty of alliance. From a fresh impulse Hezekiah decided to break with the Assyrian monarch and try the friendship of the royal ruler of Egypt. In this revolt Hezekiah was joined by many other cities who also were bound by treaty to Assyria. There was one subject King, however, who valued loyalty higher than freedom. His name was Padi and his city was Ekron. Such a conscientious disturber of the revolt was placed in chains by his own people and sent to Hezekiah at Jerusalem.

When Sennacherib heard of this widespread rebellion, he prepared for a campaign of revenge, and quickly made a successful attack upon the reckless rebels. And now, wonderful to relate, the explorer can stand within the palace of this Assyrian King and read upon its walls and tablets an account of this same invasion written by the King himself. The record is clearly inscribed in stone, is quite full and detailed, and reads (with the irrelevant matter here omitted) as follows:

INVASION OF JUDAH.

"In the course of my campaign I approached and captured Beth Dagon, Joppa, etc., the cities of Zedekiah, which did not submit at once to my yoke, and I carried away their spoil. The priests, the chief men, the common people of Ekron, who had thrown into chains their King, Padi, because he was faithful to his oath to Assyria and to me, I carried up to Hezekiah, the Jew, who imprisoned him like an enemy in a dark dungeon, feared in their hearts. * * * I marched to the city of Ekron and put to death the priests and the chief men who had committed the sin, and I hung up their bodies on stakes all round the city. I had Padi, their King, brought out from the midst of Jerusalem and I carried him on the throne of royalty over them, etc. But as for Hezekiah, of Judah, who had not submitted to my yoke, forty-six of his strong cities, together with innumerable fortresses and small towns which depended on them, I besieged and captured by overthrowing the walls and by open attack, by battle-engines, and battering-rams. I brought out from the midst of them and counted as spoil 200,000 persons, great and small, men and women, and horses, mules, asses, camels, and sheep I shut up like a bird in a cage in Jerusalem, his royal city. I built a line of forts against him, and I kept back his heel from going forth out of the great gate of his city. I cut off his cities which I had spoiled from the midst of his land. The fear of the greatness of my majesty overwhelmed him, even Hezekiah, and he sent after me to Nineveh, my royal city, by way of gift and tribute, the Arabs and his body-guard, whom he had brought to the defence of Jerusalem, his royal city, and had furnished with pay, along with thirty talents of gold, 800 talents of pure silver, caruncles, and other precious stones, a couch of ivory, thrones of ivory, an elephant's hide, an elephant's tusk, and whatever their names are; a vast treasure—as well as the eunuchs of his palace, dancing men and dancing women; and he sent his ambassadors to offer homage." Such is the boastful account which Sennacherib gives of his Palestine campaign.

THE BIBLE RECORD.

If the reader will refer to verses 14, 15, and 16 of II. Kings xviii. after reading this Assyrian account he will easily perceive that he is reading two records of the same event.

VERSE 14 OF II. KINGS XVIII.

And Hezekiah, the King of Judah, sent to the King of Assyria, Lachish, saying, I have offered, etc. Strangely enough, a large stone slab has been excavated and is now in the British Museum which confirms this Scripture statement. It is engraved with an elaborate pictorial representation, in which Sennacherib is seated on his throne in front of Lachish while he receives the spoils of the city as passed before him. Above the sculptured picture is an inscription which reads: "Sennacherib, King of Nations, King of Assyria, sitting on his throne, causes the spoils of the city of Lachish to pass before him." It was here at Lachish that Hezekiah sent his presents. Verse 21 reads: "Thou trusted upon the staff of this bruised reed, even upon Egypt. This charge addressed to Hezekiah by the Assyrian messenger refers to the assistance of Egypt, that Hezekiah had sought. Now this dependence on Egyptian aid is also mentioned by Sennacherib in two or three places. In his inscription he says: "The King of Egypt, the bowmen, the chariots, and the horses of the King of Ethiopia had gathered together innumerable forces and gone to their assistance."

DESTRUCTION OF THE ASSYRIAN ARMY.

In a second campaign occurred the attack upon Jerusalem, in which the army of Sennacherib was miraculously destroyed in one night under the walls of the city. The truth of this Bible statement about this sudden calamity is verified by the absence of any reference in the Assyrian inscriptions to the ending of the campaign. Assyrian kings in their royal records are very communicative about their victories, but they become remarkably taciturn concerning their defeats. Although Sennacherib relates in much detail the beginning of his invasion against Judah, yet he forgets to tell us why he managed to slip away so quickly and quietly from Palestine and never entered the land again.

The remarkable destruction of the Assyrian army in one night is confirmed also by Egyptian testimony. An Egyptian tradition which came to the ears of

Herodotus, and which he embeds in classic literature, refers to a battle between the Egyptians and the army of Sennacherib. This was the same contest mentioned above, in which the Egyptians fought with Judah against Sennacherib. The Egyptian legend, as its account of the contest says: "As the two armies lay here opposite one another there came in the night a multitude of field-mice, which devoured all the quivers and bow-strings of the enemy and ate the thongs by which they managed their shields. Next morning they commenced their flight and great multitudes fell, as they had no arms with which to defend themselves."

"There stands to this day in the Temple of Vulcan a stone statue of Sethos (the Egyptian commander in the above-mentioned conflict), with a mouse in his hand and an inscription to this effect: 'Look on me and learn to reverence the gods.'" (Herodotus, II., 141.) Among the Egyptians the mouse was the symbol of invincible destruction.

Such is the valuable testimony of the truth of Scripture that is rising from the graves of Assyria. Other works of confirmation might be added to these, but they must be reserved for a future article. EDWIN B. HATCHER, Johns Hopkins University.

Old Hickory's Pluck.

One of the "old inhabitants" of the South-Side says in a letter to the DISPATCH:

I cannot help thinking that the same game is now being played that was played in General Jackson's day—the United States Bank wanted a re-charter, and the bank (it afterwards appeared) did everything it could to bring on a panic in the money world in order to force Congress and General Jackson to extend its charter. The latter (as it appeared afterwards) absolutely drew in from its various branch-banks the bulk of the coin they held, and shipped that and perhaps some of its own coin to England, not to draw on nor to get interest on, but merely to "fix things" so as to compel General Jackson to re-charter the bank. The old General could not see it, and soon after the bank collapsed and proved to be as rotten as a pear.

It would ruin our country to have only gold money. If a money panic is not brought on by the holders of silver money it will be the fault of speculation. "The rich have many friends," and so it is not to be wondered at that so many newspaper-men are against silver, many of whom likely know as much about common-sense truth and commerce as I know how a newspaper (except pay in advance) should be run.

Sincerely yours, ROBERT A. MARBLE.

A New Zealander in Richmond.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

I see by your paper that New Zealand objects to the annexation of Hawaii by the United States. I am very glad that she has drawn attention to herself at last, if by so doing it induces people to look at their maps and find that she is neither in Russia nor Timbuctoo.

It is true New Zealand is very small and to many Americans a very "one-horse place," but for all that I think they might allow her to remain just where she is, instead of "placing" (?) her all over the globe in the outrageous way I know of.

I am a New Zealander and have been asked such absurd questions about my home and so few seem to know where it is even that the temptation to write you was too great to be resisted. Yours, "NEW ZEALANDER."

HIGH LIVING.

If you keep it at, it is apt to tell upon the liver. The things to prevent this are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Take one of these little Pellets for a corrective or gentle laxative—three for a cathartic. They are the safest and easiest to take, pleasant, pleasant, most natural in the way they act. They do permanent good. Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick or Biliary Headache, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured.

They're guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or your money is returned.

The worst cases of Chronic Catarrh in the Head, yield to Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. So certain is it that its makers offer \$500 reward for an incurable case.

FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.

OLDEST AND LARGEST NURSERIES IN THE SOUTH.

500 ACRES IN NURSERIES.

100 ACRES IN ORCHARDS.

100 ACRES IN SMALL FRUITS.

FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES, SHRUBS, EVERGREENS, ROSES, AND VINES.

ALL STOCK GUARANTEED TO BE TRUE TO NAME.

FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY COMPANY

OFFICE: 618 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA. (In 5-Su, W&F3m)

A Household Remedy

Cures SCROFULA, CURS, SALT RHEUM, ECZEMA, and all other forms of malignant SKIN Eruptions, besides itching humors, and is a tonic to the system and restores the complexion to its natural color. It is a safe and its almost supernatural healing properties make it a sure cure for all blood diseases, if directions are followed. Price, 61 per Bottle, or 6 Bottles for \$5. FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

SENT FREE ON REQUEST. Write for valuable information. BLOOD BALM CO., ATLANTA, GA. (No 9-W, F&S4m, Yr)

CONSUMPTION

SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their names and post office address. T. A. Slocum, M.C., 183 Pearl St., New York. (No 23-C, W&S4m, Yr)

Benson's

Endorsed by over 5000 Physicians & Druggists. Immediate Relief—Quickest Cure. It is not a nostrum. The Best Powdery Paste. GET THE GENUINE.

(In 24-Tr, W&S4m, Yr)

BOOK AND JOB WORK NEATLY

AND PRINTED AT THE DISPATCH PRESS, IN RICHMOND.

BEWARE OF FRAUD.

W. L. DUGLAS SHOES. Reasonable without a price. Look for the name W. L. DUGLAS on the bottom. Look for the name W. L. DUGLAS on the bottom. Look for the name W. L. DUGLAS on the bottom.

W. L. DUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

A sewed shoe that will not rip; soft, seamless, smooth inside, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Every style. Equals custom-made shoes costing from \$4 to \$5.

The following are of the same high standard of merit:

\$4.00 and \$5.00 Fine Calf, Hand-Sewed.

\$4.00 Police, Farmers and Letter-Carriers.

\$2.50, \$3.00 and \$4.00 for Working Men.

\$4.00 and \$5.00 for Youths and Boys.

\$2.00 Hand-Sewed, LADIES.

\$1.75 for Misses.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. DUGLAS Shoes, which represent the best value at the prices advertised as thousands can testify. Do you wear them?

Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no kind, size and width wanted. Postage Free. W. L. DUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Agents: J. A. Goodwin, HELLER & CO., Broad between Third and Fourth, J. P. GORDON & SONS, Pittsboro and Main streets.

THIS IS THE BEST \$3. SHOE IN THE WORLD.

WILL NOT RIP.

W. L. DUGLAS SHOES. Reasonable without a price. Look for the name W. L. DUGLAS on the bottom. Look for the name W. L. DUGLAS on the bottom. Look for the name W. L. DUGLAS on the bottom.

GAS HEATER.

\$1 CASH. \$1 PER WEEK.

COOK STOVES

AND RANGES

AND HEATERS

OF ALL KINDS.

M. S. LEIDY,

1600 east Franklin street.

"IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED,"

TRY

SAPOLIO

In 17-Su, W&F3m, Yr

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

(PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.)

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO.

ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1892, OF THE CONDITION AND AFFAIRS OF THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, AND THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, IN PURSUANCE OF THE LAWS OF VIRGINIA.

President—A. M. SMITH. Secretary—C. J. COOPER. Managing Director—J. J. KENNY. Principal Office—22 Wellington Street, East Toronto. Incorporated—August, 1881. Commenced Business—August, 1881.

ASSETS.

ACCOUNT OF BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THIS STATE AND OF OTHER STATES, AND ALSO OF BONDS OF INCORPORATED CITIES IN THIS STATE, AND OF ALL OTHER BONDS AND STOCKS OWNED AND HELD BY THE COMPANY.

Total Par Value. Total Market Value.

United States 4 per cent registered bonds.....\$241,000 00 \$ 273,543 00

Ohio State stock, 3 per cent.....100,000 00 100,000 00

Georgia State bonds, 4 1/2 per cent.....25,000 00 26,925 00

City of Richmond (Va.) bonds, 4 per cent.....40,000 00 41,500 00

City of Richmond (Va.) bonds, 5 per cent.....100,000 00 100,000 00

Commonwealth of Canada stock, 4 per cent.....231,350 00 232,690 75

Canadian Bank of Commerce stock.....40,000 00 58,000 00

Imperial Loan and Savings Company stock.....25,000 00 25,000 00

Dominion Savings and Investment Company stock.....15,000 00 15,000 00

Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company stock.....3,500 00 7,000 00

Freehold Loan and Savings Company debentures.....9,500 00 13,119 00

Central Canada Loan and Savings Company stock.....24,000 00 24,000 00

City of London debentures.....28,750 00 28,750 00

City of Toronto (Ont.) debentures.....60,000 00 60,000 00

City of Montreal (Que.) debentures.....10,000 00 10,000 00

City of Portland (Maine) debentures.....32,000 00 32,000 00

Total.....\$996,850 00 \$1,088,858 75

ACCOUNT OF STOCKS, BONDS, AND ALL OTHER SECURITIES (EXCEPT MORTGAGES) HYPOTHECATED TO THE COMPANY AS COLLATERAL SECURITY FOR CASH ADVANCES.

LOANED BY THE COMPANY, WITH THE FAIR AND MARKET VALUE OF THE SAME, AND THE AMOUNT LOANED BY EACH.

Cash in the company's principal office.....17 58

Cash in Bank.....

Alexander Leidl and William Gray, Agents Canadian Bank of Commerce, New York.....\$320,534 87

Bank of Commerce, Buffalo.....321 43

Corn Exchange Bank, Chicago.....254 17

Gross premiums (as written in the policies) in course of collection.....\$231,312 47

Three months due.....234,032 83

Bills receivable not matured, taken for fire, marine, and inland risks.....45,973 77

The gross amount of all the assets of the company.....\$1,017,195 40

LIABILITIES.

Gross claims for adjusted and unpaid losses due and to become due; gross losses in process of adjustment, or in suspense, including all reported and unreported losses, and other claims thereon.....\$178,496 57

Total gross amount of claims for losses.....\$183,496 57

Net amount of unpaid losses.....\$183,496 57

Gross premiums received and receivable upon all unexpired risks, running one year or less from date of policy, including interest premiums on perpetual fire risks, \$808,008.55; unearned premium (pro rata).....\$468,304 43

Gross premiums received and receivable upon all unexpired fire risks, running more than one year from date of policy, \$607,105.22; unearned premium (pro rata).....500,505 38

Gross premiums (including both cash and bills) received and receivable upon all unexpired inland navigation risks \$83,000.00; unearned premium (pro rata).....\$1,803 01

Time, freight, and haul, \$10.00; 50 per cent.....25,409 09

Gross premiums (cash and bills) received and receivable on all unexpired marine risks, coast cargo, 100 per cent.....4,732 00

Total unearned premiums as computed above (carried out).....\$838,763 68

All other debts against the company, absolute and contingent, due and to become due, admitted and contested—viz., State, city, county, and other taxes and assessments, commissions, brokerage, and other charges due and to become due to agents and brokers, on premiums paid and in course of collection.....\$43,763 68

Total amount of all liabilities, except capital stock and net surplus.....\$1,058,014 07

INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

On Fire Risks. On Marine and Inland Risks.

Gross premiums and bills in course of collection at close of last previous year as shown by that year's statement.....\$ 162,281 44 \$ 53,367 28

Net collected.....\$162,281 44 \$ 53,367 28

Gross premium on risks written and renewed during the year, as shown in Risk and Premium Exhibit.....\$1,658,810 72 \$500,903 63

Total.....\$1,821,092 16 \$554,270 91

Deduct premiums and bills in course of collection at this date.....239,222 03 62,764 57

Entire premiums collected during the year.....\$1,581,870 13 \$491,486 34

Deduct reinsurance, rebates, abatements, and return premiums.....310,551 09 74,778 25

Net cash actually received for premiums (carried out).....\$1,271,319 07 \$416,008 09

Received for interest and dividends on stocks, collateral loans, and from all other sources.....30,065 85 36,206 75

Aggregate amount of income actually received during the year in cash.....\$1,301,384 92

EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

On Fire Risks. On Marine and Inland Risks.

Gross amount actually paid for losses (including \$121,943.17 losses occurring in previous year).....\$731,898 04 \$348,772 18

Deduct all amounts actually received for savings (whether on losses